POULTRY FOR PROFIT

Rearing of Feathered Bipeds

for Use and Amusement.

BY GEORGE E. HOWARD.

[Communications of merit will receive due atten-ion, and those found available used as soon as pos-

Feeding for Eggs.

If you want eggs you must give such ma-

terial as makes eggs, and if you want to pro-

duce stock for market you will have to

adopt an entirely different plan. As I raise

both eggs and chickens for market, I will

give you the bill of fare I adopt. For eggs,

each morning I make a mash of one-half

bran and the other half of equal parts of

ground corn and oats and middlings. All

the vegetable and table scraps I can gather

crumbly mess. Once a week I add a quart

of meat scraps to a pail of the mixture;

ground bone is also given once a week in the soft feed. I feed the mixture while

hot. When we have it to spare I boil skim

milk and scald the ground grain with that.

is fed the entire year. At noon, especially

during the Winter, I scatter wheat among

a lot of litter in the scratching pens, which

induces the fowls to exercise, which not

only keeps them in good health, but in-

creases egg production. At night I give

them oats, also scattered among scratching

material. During cold weather in the Win-

ter corn is given at night. Cut bone, oyster

shells, and scrap grit are constantly before

the fowls. Fresh water is given several

time a day. Outside the runs a patch of

rye is sown in the Fall, which furnishes ex-

cellent green food for the hens during good

weather in the Winter, when the snow is off

the ground, and in Spring. In addition to

this, rye and cabbage heads are hung in the

henhouse to allow the fowls to pick them at

This system of feeding gives us a good

egg supply the entire year, especially in the

known to weigh as much as 30 pounds at

cook and add to this ground grain.

scald the mixture and work it into a

PENSION POINTERS.

Inquiries Answered and Suggestions Made.

D. G., Columbia City, Ind .- The "Veteran Bounty Act" was a General Order of the War Department, No. 191, dated June 25, 1863. Under it and subsequent General Orders ex-tending the provisions of the original order, and under the joint resolutions of Congress of Dec. 23, 1863, Jan. 13 and March 3, 1864, giving authority of law to the General Orders, men who had previously been enlisted in the army and served for nine months and been honorably discharged, and who again enlisted before April 2, 1864, as volunteers, for three years or during the war; all volunteers and militia in service on June 25, 1963, whose terms of enlistment would have expired within 90 days thereafter, and who, at the expiration of their terms of enlistment, would have been in service for nine months, and who re-enlisted for three years or during the war before the expiration of their original terms of culistment; and all volunteers serving in three-years organizations, who re-enlisted before April 2, 1864, for three years or during the war, in the organizations to which they belonged, having at the time of re-enlistment less than one year to serve under their original enlistments, became | trary notwithstanding. "veteran volunteers," and as such are entitled to a veteran bounty of \$400, if they served the full term for which they re-enlisted, or served two years, or were discharged before two years' service because of the close of the war, or because of wound or injury incurred in service and line of duty. The original order was not retroactive in its terms, but by an order dated July 14, 1863 (No. 216), its provisions were extended to all persons enlisting or re-enlisting previous to its promulgation, provided its conditions had been complied with. The War Department, after having promulgated General Order 216, as above, arbitrarily ruled a year or so later that the provisions of the original order (No. 191, dated June 25, 1863,) should not before May 1, 1863, which limitation was in this roling remained unquestioned until in | wives or the guardians of their children." 1882, when it was decided by the Treasury Department that there having been no authority of law for the payment of the bounty offered by the original order, and the War Department having failed to fix any limitation until after the passage of the joint resolutions of Dec. 23, 1863, and Jan. 13, 1864, and Congress lows: In advance, \$25 (\$60 after Sept. 28, 1863); \$50 after 2, 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months, and accept promotion to the grade of a commis- fits of the pension act of June 27, 1890.

W. R., Messengerville, N. Y.—Invalid pension under the general law, under which you filed your claim, dates only from the date of filing application, unless the application was filed before July 1, 1880. If filed before July 1, 1880. the pension would date from the date of dis-

charge from the service. J. M., National Military Home, Cal.-There is no "arrears" allowed on out-door relief to those entitled to the benefits of the National

Homes who apply for such relief.

G. W. C., Barry, Ill.—An increase of pension on pensioned disabilities dates from the date of medical examination showing title to increase, unless the increase is due under some law or ruling allowing a higher rate, in which case the increase commences from the date of such law or ruling. Increase of pension on account of disabilities not covered by the former pension certificate dates from the date of filing of the application.

C. N., Elkhart, Ill.-If you will address the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., he will send you, free of charge, a large pamphlet giving full information about the public lands.

C. H. F., Yucatan, Minn .- We believe that under the act of March 6, 1896, every applicant for invalid pension under the act of Jane 27, evidence in the case shows a pensionable degree of disability to have existed at the date of the No sliding scale like that, true love can measure. first application. The act of June 27, 1890, itself contemplates that pension thereunder should begin from the date of filing of the application, and the act of 1896 was an effort to

J. F. P., Somonauk, Ill .- All soldiers who absented themselves without proper authority before March 11, 1865, and did not return or report themselves to a Provost-Marshal on or before May 10, 1865, or who absented themselves without proper authority after March 11 and before April 20, 1865, and did not return, and have not had and are not entitled to have their records amended under the various acts of Congress, are declared by the act of March 3, 1865, as amended by the act of July 19, 1867, to have relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship as well as their right to become citizens, and to be incapacitated to hold any office of trust or profit under the United States Government, or to exercise any rights of citizers of the United States. These statutes, however, are evidently unconstitutional and are practically obsolete so far as regards their

H. B., Jefferson, Wis.-Commissioner of Pensions Evans has decided (May 4, 1897,) that none of the Pension Examining Surgeons are within the protection of the Civil Service law, and that they may be removed by the Commissioner at his pleasure. He announces that as speedily as possible new Boards of Examining Surgeons will be appointed wherever he deems it advisable to make a change. He bases his action on a decision of the Supreme Court. rendered in 1885, that Pension Examining Surgeous are not Government officials, but merely agents of the Commissioner of Pensions. To obtain a higher rate of pension than \$12, it is oughly reorganized with a view to securing | ceeding. 8. Poorly. 9. A diminutive of Aime. instice for all honest claimants, it seems to us that it is a good time to proceed with the prosecution of all just claims.

J. J. H., Penn's Grove, N. J.-The pension act of June 27, 1890, makes no provision for the pensioning of survivors of the late war after their arrival at a certain age; but under an order of ex-Commissioner Lochren, dated Sept. 2, 1893, applicants for invalid pension under the act are regarded as entitled to the maximum rate of \$12 if they have reached the age of 75

C. O. W., Marshalltown, Iowa.-Invalid pensions granted under the general law commence from the date of filing of the application, if the application was filed since July 1, 1880. The claim having at one time been rejected would not affect the date of commencement of the pension when granted.

E. G., Hoboken, N. J.-Every pensioner under the act of June 27, 1890, who was reduced or dropped during the last Administration will doubtless find it to his advantage to have his case considered by the new Administration. Under an act of April 14, 1890, soldiers and sailors of the late war who served under other than their true names, may have the records corrected to show their true names, unless their assumed name was taken to cover a crime or to avoid its consequence. Application may be J. M. H., Lock Haren, Pa.-No pensioner of the United States can legally draw two pen-

made to the War and Navy Departments. be entitled to a service pension or to a disability pension, he can only choose between States, as follows: " Nothing in this title shall be so construed as to allow more than one pension at the same time to the same person or to persons edtitled jointly; but any pensioner who shall so elect may surrender his certificate. and receive, in lieu thereof, a certificate for any other pension to which he would have been entitled had not the surrendered certificate been issued. But all payments previously made for any period covered by the new certifi- offer to Invalid Ladies on page 6.

cate shall be deducted from the amount allowed by such certificate." In the act of June 27, 1890, only the following occurs: "Provided, however. That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same perid." So that where pension under the act of 1890 is concerned, the pensioner is entitled to the larger benefit for every month of the pensionable period without such deduction as will cause any loss to him by changing from one law to

F. B. L., Sheridan, Ore.—Section 4747, Revised Statutes of United States, provides that "no sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner, shall be liable to attachment, levy, or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatsoever, whether the same remains with the Pension Office, or any officer or agent thereof, or is in course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner."

C. D. C., Augusta, Me., and others. - The following is contained in the pension appropriation act, approved March 6, 1896: "Be itenacted, etc., That whenever a claim for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, has been, or shall hereafter be, rejected, suspended, or dismissed, and a new application shall have been, or shall hereafter be, filed, and a pension has been, or shall hereafter be, allowed in such claim, such pension shall date from the time of filing the first application, provided the evidence in the case shall show a pensionable disability to have existed, or to exist, at the time of filing such first application, anything in any law or ruling of the Department to the con-

G. N. K., Whittier, Cal.-The rate under the general law for total deafness of one ear and slight of the other is \$20, or \$25 if the deafness of "the other" ear is severe.

J. B. W., Bartlett, O .- The following occurs in the act of Aug. 8, 1882: "Provided, That in case of an insane invalid pensioner having no guardian, but having a wife or children dependent upon him (the wife being a woman of good character), the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to cause the pension to be paid to the wife, upon her properly-executed voucher, or, in case there is no wife, to the guardian of the children, upon the properly-executed voucher of such guardian, and in like manner to cause the pension of inapply to enlistments or re-enlistments made | valid pensioners who are or may hereafter be imprisoned as punishment for offenses against 1868 changed to Jan. 1, 1863. The legality of the laws to be paid while so imprisoned to their

A. L. P., Togus, Me. - The usual course of procedure in getting a rejected invalid claim under the act of June 27, 1890, reopened has for nearly four years past been by the filing of a new declaration. The claimant has been at liberty, however, to file more evidence instead of a new declaration, or to take an appeal to not having then or at any time subsequently the Secretary of the Interior. But the filing imposed any restriction, was null and of no legal effect. It has since been decided that the most satisfactory method. It is thought that "nine months' previous service" need not the practice of the Pension Eureau is the conhave been service for nine consecutive months, sideration of pension claims under the act of but that it is sufficient if the sum of several 1890 will be greatly changed shortly. The different services be nine months. Nor is it | "completed files" system of the Pension Bunecessary that this previous service shall have | rean was abolished by order of ex-Commissioner been rendered wholly or in part during the | Lochren on May 13, 1893. After all the official war of the rebellion; it may have been ren- requirements in a pension case have been comdered, for instance, in the Mexican war, or at plied with, it is reasonable to assume that any other time before the war of the rebellion. | nothing further is needed, but oftimes defects dence is called for. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the war of the balance at the expiration of the term of en- the rebellion ended on Aug. 20, 1866. We belistment. Only the accrued installments were lieve that all honorably-discharged men who payable if the soldier was discharged before served 90 days or more before that date (and two years' service under his re-enlistment to after April 15, 1861,) are entitled to the bene-

MYSTERY.

ANSWERS TO NO. 282-MARCH 4, 1897. 2-27-Filibustering. 2830-For-get. 2828-ADVISAL 2829-SASTAGO VALVATE INVITER SEATERN ALUMNAL ARTERIA GALIAGE LYERMAN DRACLES TOM ORNIS ORRIS ORACLES ORACLES TRACHLING TRACHALUS MARCHANTEAB SEITIES SELTERS ENITS SUERS GEE SAS

NEW PUZZLES .- NO. 292, NO. 2926-TRANSPOSITION.

2833-Cuban Revolution.

May all the PRIMAL between maid and swain 1890, is entitled to pension from the date of the Result in SECOND, and in Two remain; fling of his first application for the same, if the Then will they need no THIED to mete their pleas-

-MAUDE, St. Joseph, Mo.

NOS. 2927-28-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. To work with needle and thread plication, and the act of 1896 was an effort to 3. Irish physician; d. 1680. 4. A recaptacle for secure the proper administration of the original meal. (Stand.) 5. The seaweed Laminaria digiant.

(Stand.) 6. Sallor's cant. 7. Altercating. 8. Disputing. 9. A complex tone composed of fundamental and harmonics, as opposed to a simple tone. (Stand.) 10. Germ cell. 11. A letter. 1. A letter, 2. A stern, 3. Any one of several species of sea birds of the genus Uria, or Catarractes. 4. Village of Spain, province of Valencia. timber furnished by Otdfieldia Africana, used in ship building. 7. A band or company of an or-ganized military force instituted by James I, and dissolved by Charles II. 8. To invest. 9. Agreeable. (Stand.) 10. Somber. 11. A letter.

> NO. 2929-TERMINAL ELISION. He said, -"You are the very ONE," His voice was soft as Summer breezes-I smiled; too soon; he had not done, But finished what he had begun, With this conclusion, fit to stun-

-MENTOR, Chicago, Ill.

"The very ONE of teases." "You see me shine by borrowed light,"-I hardly glanced in his direction,-As Two or Herschel in the night Watching some planet burning bright, Knew 'twas the sun that made it quite

The subject for reflection. And though the ONE appears so nice, It really isn't worth much straining. For merely taking this advice, Behead it once, curtail it twice,

You find, too poor for any price, Only FOUR THREE remaining."
-M. C. S., Springfield, Ill.

NOS. 2930-31-DIAMONDS. I. A letter. 2. A male nickname. 3. The territory governed by a ban, 4. A saw whose blade is stiffened by an added metallic back. 5. A scarenecessary to establish title to pension under erow. 6, Having a very perrow stern. 7. Comthe general law for disability in a degree enti- | mands, 8. Lodges, 9. Decreases, 10. A male

> 10. A sheep in its second year. 11. A letter. -ROKEBY, Ridge, O. NO. 2932-DECAPITATION. (To Shoo Fly.)

True happiness is called a ONE That scarce on earth is found, Yet you may flud it, if you will, But look well all around

Look not to prince or Two of high estate To find this wondrous prize, Look not to men this world calls great For them it doth despise. Say, would you find this rarest prize,

And this true pleasure see? Make others happy all around; You'll ever happy be.
-MAY GRACE, Greenfield, Md.

NO. 2935-CRYPTOGRAM. XVBCZVDWITB MITERBUDSB LAUDS CLEVER BVER GITKGM-FTU SLUZDS TEZLSXIEVITEGM. -SHOO FLY, Flushing, N. Y.

NEWS OF D. O. T. S. The fifth session of D. O. T. S., Department of the Blue, was held in Curry University, on Friday evening, April 23, 17 members responding to roll-call. After the reading of the minutes four appli-cations for membership were received, and the applicants admitted to membership. They were Juies Gambetta, Mark Twain, Phil A. Delphia, and Frank Merriwell. The committee appointed on March 12 submitted Constitution and By-Laws for government of Blue D. O. T. S., which were unanimously adopted. The following Executive sions at the same time. Though a person may | Committee was appointed: The Poser, Ace and W. E. Stern. The new constitution also provides for an Entertainment Committee, which is to be appointed monthly, and whose duty it is to prothem and cannot retain them both. The law vide "something special for the entertainment of is, Section 4715, Revised Statutes of the United those present at the meeting following their appointment." The following committee was appointed for the ensuing year: Aunt Patience, Locust and Jamaica, E. R. Chadbourn, of Lewiston, Me., was elected to honorary membership, Jamaica presented the society with a minute-book, and was tendered a vote of thanks. The meeting was then adjourned to meet in the same hall on

Friday evening, May 21.-L'ALLEGRO, Secretary. Every lady should read Mrs. Hudnut's free

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

for May 23, 1897.

Subject: Circumcision of Gentiles: Acts, 15:12-29.

The last lesson left St. Paul struggling to escape a crowd anxious to offer to him and St. Barnabas divine honors. In a little a change came, and the Apostle Paul was stoned nearly to death. Miraculously he was restored to strength, and set out for Derbe. Passing rapidly on he soon was found at Antioch, Syria. Shortly after that the events of this lesson

Stoned at Iconium and Lystra, it must be St. Paul recalled the stoning to death of St. Stephen, when he held the clothes of the murderers and assented to the cruel proceeding. Data.-We study Acts, 15: 12-29, inclusive, but one should first of all read the paragraph, verses 1-31. And do not omit to read the second chapter of Galatians.

Date.-We may still put the time A. D. 45. Place.—The lesson calls our attention to two scenes-one at Jerusalem, the other at Antioch. The Council was held at Jerusalem. The sentence was announced there. It was formally promulgated at Antioch, 250 miles from Jeru-

QUESTION HAD TO BE SETTLED. Circumstances.-Trouble originated at Antioch in regard to what should be done as to Gentiles with reference to circumcision. It was incited by some Jews from Jerusalem. 15:1. It was a fact that many Gentiles were seeking admission into the Christian Church, and it was unavoidable that the question should be raised. It is plain, too, there are two sides to the question, and no wonder that all the skill possesse by the early Christian workers was brought into requisition in meeting the problem. What was necessary was an official decision in regard

Jerusalem was the headquarters of the Church, and it was there, of course, the question must be solved. A delegation was accordingly sent from Antioch. We know three by name: Sts. Paul, Barnabas and Titus. Gal., 2:1. We do not have a statement of the number sent. Reaching Jerusalem, they were cordially received. A council assembled and

the matter was put before the members. It is quite plain that Sts. Paul and Barnabas avored liberal interpretation in interest of the Gentiles. But the Pharisees were sticklers, and they opposed letting down any bars. St. Peter, having in mind his experience in the case of Cornelins, and further convinced by the statements of the delegation (15:4), made a defense in behalf of such treatment of the Gentiles as would not unnecessarily prejudice

them against Christianity. Vs. 6-11. Hearers.-The plea in behalf of Gentiles The bounty was payable in installments as fol- are found in the testimony and further evireached was publicly declared. It is very was held exclusively of Apostles and Elders, and a conclusion reached in the important matter. We read in V. 4 of the Church, and in V. 12 of "all the multitude."

> OUTLINE OF THE ABGUMENTS. a. Gentiles had been converted. V. 3. b. Their conversion was matter of great joy to all the brethren. V. 3.

c. The cases of Cornelius and others were

mentioned by St. Peter. V. 7. d. God had evidently chosen Gentiles. V. 7. e. At different times the Holy Spirit had

descended on converted, but uncircumcised, f. Apparently God showed no partiality in favor of Jews when both Jews and Gentiles

were in consideration, or when religious advantages were offered. V. 9. g. No unnecessary yoke should be put on persons. V. 10. h. Gentiles had shared in miracles and

wonders. V. 12. i. It had been prophesied that Gentiles would be included in the provisions for salvation. Vs. 15-18.

j. Gentiles should be excused from mere forms, but no laxity should be allowed as to them with reference to any compromise with sin; no margin of liberty granted as to idolatry. They must separate fully and forever from any possible alliance with heathen customs, doctrines, etc. Vs. 20-29.

There could be liberal interpretation of mere ceremonial "law" (V. 24), but no compromise of the moral statutes. As to "necessary things" there must be positive, unflinching stringency. Sentence.-Read Vs. 19-21. The sentence was pronounced by St. James. He was probably the presiding officer and spokesman of the official proceedings of the Council. When we remember the entire court consisted of Jews we appreciate their wise decision. It was the product of genuine Christian spirit. It was a very brave sentence, issued, as it was, at the Capital of the Jewish Nation in the presence of a people most pronounced in their prejudices, most bitter against Gentiles. Liberal as to ritual, it had a severe ring as to moral obedience. The separation of Gentiles from all heathen practices was to be entire, immediate, public, emphatic. National lines were to be

Jew, no Greek, no Barbarian. Sentence promulgated.—The matter had been referred to the Council at Jerusalem by representatives from Autioch. A decision reached, it was fitting it be formally announced at the latter place. The company which had gone to Jerusalem went back. With them, by appointment of the Council, went Judas (Barsabas) and Silas (Silvanus) to represent at Antioch the Council at Jerusalem. We have the wording of the document recorded in Vs. 23-29, inclusive. It is clear, dignified, authoritative.

forgotten. All were to be one in Christ-no

SUGGESTIONS. This lesson is full of very practical hints. We can point to only one now. It is suggested by the words "necessary things" in verse 28. Great efforts are being made to unite the Christian Church into some more solid front. We favor this, and see no way to effect it save by omitting in all proposed bases of union anything not clearly "necessary" to salvation. May we not be helped by hints from a de-livery of the Hon. R. P. Porter, ex-Superintendent of the 11th census? He said, referring statistics relating to religious matters fur-

nished for the last 40 years: "Not only have the statistics of the great denominations been gathered and analyzed, tling to a greater rate than \$12. Inasmuch as
Commissioner Evans has taken charge of the
Pension Bureau, and appears to have it thor(Stand.) 6. Having a very narrow stern. 7. Exout and presented, with the shades of differout and presented, with the shades of difference carefully noted. A close study of the doctrines and tenets of these numerous associations discloses the fact that but a shade of difference exists between many of them. A surferficial glance at the relations of these religious associations by a layman like myself suggests the thought that a consolidation and crystallization of some of these shades of religious belief would not be a violent shock to

the consciences, and would strengthen the great armies of Christians. "After the seven great denominations-Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist. Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist and Episcopalhave been accounted for, the other 134 religious associations represent less than 15 per cent. of the church edifices and less than 11 per cent, of the aggregate value of church property. The tendency to multiply sects or associations representing shades of religious beliefs often results in eight or 10 half-sustained religious organizations in small cities or towns, when the concentration of forces would give us four or five strong churches, with power to attract non-communicants into the fold. The census returns point out the necessity of concentrating the religious forces of the country. They show the need of fewer branch associations and greater unity. These differences, slight as they may seen to some, are often important enough in small places to prevent the establish-

of the gospel."

Favors a Per Diem Measure. James Leming, Co. G, 70th Ohio, Georgelown, O.: I am in favor of the Per Diem Bill. I enlisted Oct. 17, 1861, at the age of 15; re-enlisted Jan. 14, 1864, and served until the close of the war. The regiment of which I was a member was engaged in over 20 hard-fought battles.

Free to all Women. I have learned of a very simple home treatment which will readily cure all female disorders. It is na-are's own remedy and I will gladly send it free to every suffering woman. Address Mabel E. Rush, Joliet, Ilia.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

International Lesson Appointed | The Frolics of the "Red Bird" and the "Blue Jay."

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

"The red bird balance and the black bird wing, blue jay in the middle and t'others in a

"Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-rara!" -The old darkey in the corner bobs his grey read and stomes his foot and saws away on three strings of a cracked fiddle. The small man with a big voice stands on a chair and shouts the quaint calls of the back woods dance. The "Red Bird" is the pretty blende with glowing cheeks and a bright magenta dress. The country "quadrille-caller" is permitted considerable poetical license, and indicates the different dancers by allusious to their peculiarities of dress or their physical, mental or



moral characteristics. These allusions, however, are almost invariably complimentary and with a touch of rude poetry in them. There's many a man who has achieved emi-

nence and lives in the metropolis and dines and dances with the Four Hundred, who, in his boyhood, used to be the "Blue Jay" and balance to and swing the "Red Bird." And how they did dance in those good old days! There were no evening dresses and no diamonds and no rich suppers-but fun-there were wagon loads of it.

The "Blue Jay" was a "Blue Jay" because he wore an old army uniform of blue. When the caller yelled, "Blue Jay" balance to the pretty "Red Bird"-how that "Blue Jay did hoe it down-double shuffle-treble shuffle -heel and toe. The floor of the country cottage fairly bobbed up and down, and the dust of years rose out of it in great puffs.

Then when finally the "Blue Jay" had balanced himself out of breath and the caller seems to have been made in the miscellaneous | shouted, "Swing 'er lively!"—how the "Blue Jay" did pounce upon the "Red Bird" and grab her around the waist and fairly lift her varying phases of the old tree. likely, however, that in the interval a meeting off her feet and swing, and swing, and swing her, until they were both dizzy and the kerosene lamp over the fire-place went sailing around the room as if it were an illuminated contestant in a six days' walking match. The "Red Bird's" cheeks were rosy with youth and healthful exercise and her eyes just

> And now when you come to think back over it, you will find that all the pretty red birds and canary birds and all the manly blue jays and black birds were happier and healthier then than they are now since they've realized their ideals and got to be fown or city folks.
>
> The pretty "Red Bird" married a successful

and bounce around.day

young man in town and has a fine house, and would scorn to balance a Blue Jay or any other male bird in the good old fashioned way. But she isn't happy. She doesn't know what the trouble is. Her husband is kind. But she is irritable and despondent.

The "Blue Jay" has achieved a moderate success in town, but some way he isn't happy. He feels "out of sorts" most of the time. His appetite isn't good. He doesn't sleep well. He's headachey in the morning and dull and listless all day. He smiles when he thinks of the "Red Bird" and the old country dances, lessons of perpetual youth. but of course it would be beneath his dignity to indulge in such frolies now.

The fact of the matter is that neither the health. Town life and worry have robbed in the country.

ing country girls. Close confinement in their fix upon some of the conditions from which our homes, lack of exercise and neglect of their present civilization has emerged. We must health in a womanly way are gradually break- learn that no effect is without a cause, and that ing them down. More than anything else their | nations go backward or forward in civilization condition is due to weakness and disease of the | in proportion as they observed or disregarded distinctly feminine organs. Troubles of this | the great elementary laws of growth and progdescription rack their nerves, ruin their ress. tempers and destroy beauty. They are soon | For instance, the great Thirty Years' War in unfitted for the duties of wifehood and mother- | Germany was not so much the strife for terrihood which they were once so well able to as- tory as it was the intolerance of Catholic against

There is a sure and unfailing remedy for so back again in a reverse ratio; and it rethese troubles. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate about the era of toleration guaranteed in the organs concerned. It gives them strength, laws of the realm. vigor and virility. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. It gives the tortured norves rest | not developed until the spirit was evoked by and builds up the general health. It will resistance of Napoleonic aggressions, and the again transform the sickly, nervous, despond- growing nationalism which is cementing all ent wife and mother into the jolly, rosy, classes and sections of our own country arises

healthy "Red Bird" of old. And the men. Thousands of them are dying people against the effort to disrupt the Rehaustion or prostration. It's a needless sacriand makes a man as hungry as a bear. It gives | insurrectionary spirit engendered. refreshing sleep. It fills the veins with rich, When we take up history with a purpose, it red blood. It tones the nerves. It is the great

blood-maker and flesh-builder. Thousands have testified to the merits of these great medicines. They are for sale by all good dealers. An honest dealer will not urge | ing a prominent factor in our public schools has some inferior substitute.

mailing only, for a paper-covered copy of Dr. | and that its basic rock is equal rights and an Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser; cloth | equal chance for every man, woman and child binding, 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, born under the flag, or adopted into it, then Buffalo, N. Y. The "Adviser" contains 1,008 | they will realize the importance of every into reflections stirred up in his mind by the large pages and over 360 illustrations. It is a dividual doing his or her full share towards veritable medical library in one volume.

> Free to Our Readers .- The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc., etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and urinary organs. The New York World publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constan-tia, New York, cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its spirit of the salute-"One country, one lanwonderful curative powers it is sent to you entirely free.

Thinks Medical Examiners Hostile. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I think large number of physicians now on Exment on a strong financial basis of a prosperous amining Boards have no practical knowledge house of God with a strong and able preacher of the ailments of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors. Many of them are not only incompetent from a practical standpoint, but actually hostile to the interests and claims of any and all applicants. I sincerely hope that the inside of the schoolhouse on all other days. present Administration will do more for the comrades than the last.

I further think that the ex-soldiers ought to have the benefit of filling the positions of on National Flag Day, June 14, of each year, Postmasters where they are qualified, and many other places. We have a law in Ohio that provides for the soldiers to be appointed for those positions, but it fails .- H. W. WALKER, Co. K, 27th Ohio, Williams-



EDITOR'S CHAT.

What the Springtide May Do for Thoughtful Natures-The Secret of Reading History. It has been quite the fashion of the cheap penny-a-liner, tucked up in his dim and dingy city office, with blank, bleary walls uprising on all sides and the persistent sunshine vainly endeavoring to steal through the smoked and grimy windows, to make pitiful sport of "Spring Poetry," or Spring anthems, welling up from the hearts of those who have the Springtide of beauty and promise all around

There is a Springtime in nature which should bring forth a corresponding awakening in the hearts of those who have eyes to see and minds to understand and enjoy. The tender leaves, the exquisite and indescribable tints of foliage and flower, the efforts of twig and plant to grow and develop, even in the most unpropitious places, are ever recurring miraeles of the infinite forces of nature, the goodness and graciousness of the loving All-Father.
With all tuls wonderful life and beauty,

which comes with the balmy breezes of the Springtime, must rise in the heart of even the most disconsolate a new desire and a fresh impulse. If the barren, frozen earth can spring into supernal life and verdure, why cannot the heart of man take on new hope and be filled with animating desires.

There is an apple tree that stands in the lawn of a friend, well up to the front, where its spreading branches retard something of the growth and verdure of the grass beneath. It is old and gnarled, and its tall and spreading branches sweep round the south angle of the house, peeping into the windows on both sides, below and above. When the house was built the tree stood there and was spared when all others were cut away to make room for a smooth-clipped lawn.

A TREE FOR A FRIEND. Again and again my friend has been asked o let the tree be cut down also; but she would as soon part with a near and dear friend. Great joys and sorrows have come into her life since she has occupied the upper room, and the apple tree has stood for her a sentinel of fortitude and an emblem of hope. Prostrate upon, her bed for many weeks at a time, she happy, free, and united people.

J. H. Neaderhauser.

In the Autumn it has been the last to shed its leaves, and then the golden fruit has hung upon its boughs until, when dried and shrunken, the belated birds have come and fed upon its branches. It has caught the heaviest snowfall and tossed its feathered plumes in the northern blasts. It has defied the storms and danced with excitement, and how she did bob | the tempests that have cut off weaker growths and come out stronger and more vigorous with every Springtide.

The sprouts, so pale and tender, have unfolded in a thousand shapes and sizes, and the buds of swelling pink, as beautiful as any rose, have, in a night, turned into the lovely flush of the wild rose of the hedges. When the Summer days are long and sultry

its generous shade has been cooling and sweet, and in the Autumn, when the fruit hangs luscious, the little children come and gather it in their baskets and wide-spreading aprons. Happy the heart that has a tree for a friend. It is a happy sign for any people when they have this joy in silent nature. Natural and sweet is the German home life, and their folk songs and fork-lore are full of buds and blossoms and the simple joys of living. Let us get out of ourselves and our low horizons and learn the secrets of the field and the forest, the garden and the plain, and the old yet ever new

HOW TO READ HISTORY. One of the Loyal Home Workers writes that 'Red Bird" nor the "Blue Jay" are in good | history is a very irksome study, because there is so much in it about war, and so many dates them of the vim and vigor that animated them | to remember. That feeling comes from an imperfect knowledge of how history should be There are thousands of pale, sickly, irritable | read or studied. One should understand the wives who were once robust, healthy, charm- sole value of a study like this is to enable us to

Lutheran and Lutheran against Calvinist, and quired all that strife and slaughter to bring

The intense nationality of the Germans was from the determined resistance made by our

One should go farther back, too, to learn that fice of life. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical but for constitutional compromise, allowing the Discovery will give them the "get-there" vim | Upas tree of human slavery to spread its tangand vigor of old. It puts the stomach right | ling roots, there would have been no war, no

becomes an absorbing and profitable study. pointing out clearly the headlands of hope and the pitfalls of destruction. The new movement to make patriotic teach-Free. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover | girls know why our Nation is grand and great,

all these things in mind. When our boys and keeping our Republic strong and steady in her great march of human destiny.

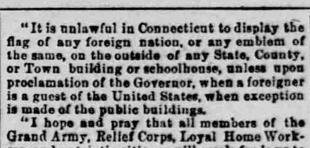
A FLAG SYMPOSIUM.

Encourage Patriotism. Illinois, through the General Assembly of 1895, passed a law requiring the flag to be displayed over every schoolhouse, courthouse, and public building in the State; also over all colleges and educational institutions of every kind, State, County, municipal, sectarian, and private. Then the law was passed upon by the Supreme Court and declared unconstitutional. It seems almost superfluous that the great State of Illinois should need a flag law-Illinois, the home of Lincoln, Grant, and others famed in patriotic history-and incredible that such a law when passed should come under the ban of our high judicial authorities. Had they been taught the significance of the flag when young they might have rendered the laws under a new light. What we would have is a general law upon

the statute books of the United States requiring the Stars and Stripes to be kept over all public schools, in sight of all the children, that they may be taught to revere the emblem of the Nation and conform their lives to the W. F. Perry. guage, one flag." CONNECTICUT FLAG LAWS. Wm. A. Kollogg, Norwalk, Conn., writes:

"I have the pleasure of saying that Connecticut has passed a law making it the duty of the Selectmen of every town to provide a flag for every schoolhouse within their jurisdiction. and also a proper staff, or other arrangement, whereby the flag may be displayed over the schoolhouse or on the schoolhouse grounds each school day, the weather permitting, and on the "Provision is also made for renewing the flag and apparatus when necessary. The law also provides that suitable exercises shall be held

"When the law says put a flag on the schoolhouse it is done; but when we wait for each school to buy their own it is often a long time before they get one; not for the want of patriotism, but lack of money.



ers, and patriotic citizens will work for laws to prohibit the use of the flag for any advertising purpose whatever. I am in favor of flag laws.

STATE FLAG DAYS. Past National President Lizabeth A. Turner. one of the founders of the L. H. W., calls attention to the following, recommending the ob-servance of the days named as school flag days. It is good as far as it goes, but a flag day or more in March would not come amiss. Who

Sept. 10, Perry's Victory; 17th, Antietam; 22d, Emancipation Proclamation. Oct. 12, Columbus discovered America; 18th, Cornwallis's surrender. Nov. 14, Sherman's march to the sea; 19th, Garfield born. Dec. 8, Birth of Eli Whitney; 16th, Boston tea party; 22d, Forefathers Day. Jan. 1. American flag first used by Washington; 6th, Charles Sumner born; 8th, battle of New Orleans; 18th, Daniel Webster born, Feb. 12, Abraham Lincoln born. April 2, Thomas Jefferson born : 6th, battle of Shilob; 9th, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox; 19th, battle of Lexington; 27th, 1822, U. S. Grant born : 30th, 1789, Inauguration of Washington. May 24, founding of Jamestown; Timothy Dwight born, 1752; 29th, Patrick Henry born, 1736; 30th, Decoration Milk is a complete egg food, and it pays to Day. June 14, American flag adopted; 17th, give a supply of it to the hens. The mash battle of Bunker Hill.

INFLUENCE OF THE PLAG.

We live through symbols, whether in religious, military, or civic life. The eagle led the Roman legions to victory, and our bird of freedom is a fit emblem of the United States. The Stars and Stripes is our most beautiful emblem-born in the throes of war, now the promoter of beautiful peace. The red is the crimson tide that streamed on many a battlefield for liberty; the blue, the fidelity of our brave heroes at the front; the white, the purity of our patriotic motives. What lessons of inspiration for us to remember!

Beautiful is the flag of freedom, whether in the military or civic review, or floating from the schoolhouses or the homes of our people. Sects and parties vie with each other in bearing it in their parades, children learn to love and venerate it, and rich and poor unite under its ample folds in the brotherhood of peace.

It inspires unity-one flag, one country. It symbolizes not only the sacrifices of the past, but the divine idea of beauty and devotion; the discipline of organized society, of good Government, a law-abiding and independent

The flag is like martial music-it awakens enthusiasm in the dullest heart. Let fathers and mothers teach their children to read the lesson of patriotism it unfolds. Let teachers tell the story of Fort Moultrie; of the fidelity and fortitude of the citizen soldiers of 1861-'65. Above all, let our youth be impressed with its lessons of peace; then its influence will be



PRAISE THE FLAG. Hail, oh, hail the fing above us, banner bright of liberty! Flag of loyal hearts and true hearts, ensign of the brave and free! Look with eyes of love upon it, handle with a rever-There is none among all others that to men can

mean so much. "Freedom, Liberty and Union," doctrines dear that freemen hold, Loyalty and peace and justice," written on each gleaming fold; And, embiazoned in bright letters, on each lustrous stripe and star se words of thrilling import, "All men

free and equal are!" Six-score years have not despoiled it of one tittle of the grace That it wore when first the patriots saw its bright and beauteous face Gleaming thro' the gloom of trial as a burst of sun-

Thro' the still and awful darkness of some terrible ng there the smiles of heaven, jeweled with Hope's radiant stars, Thrilling as they caught the rainbow iridescence phate of quinine, one-half grain. The cure of its bars. Read they on the spotless white stripes purity and peace ashine, While the red stripes glowed with life-blood shed

As to one best loved the lover sings his tenderest So we to the beauteous banner sing our verse memorials;

Millions sing their song of praising. List! the vibrant strains that rise From the vernal earth swift-mounting upward to the vaulted skies: From the eastern tides' wild fretting to the bright

Pacific strand, From the smiles of Mexic waters to the northern Sweet the voices that go ringing, sweet the echoes that rebound. Deep the thrill that stirs each freeman who a home 'neath it has found.

Praise of exiles, looking upward, who their own dear sky have seen
In the clear and star-bright azure, and the stripes of lustrous sheen. Praise of slaves, whose galling shackles fell upon the reeling ground.

And they donned the garb of freemen while the flower-flag wrapped them 'round. Praise of veterans, gray and grizzled, who, 'mid shrick of shot and shell, Felt their hearts grow strong within them as its gules upon them fell. Praise of women, sad-eyed, lonely,-mothers, daughters, sisters, wives,-

Who, when Freedom spoke, sent dear ones to un-

loose the bondsman's gyves. Praise of young men and of maidens, looking down the past's long path, While they glean with young hearts glowing, fair
Hope's glorious aftermath;
Praise of little children, learning Freedom's lesson, while above hearts with awe and love.

Praise the flag! 'Tis concentrated by the warm. swift-flowing blood Poured from throbbing hearts of heroes in a rich, baptismal flood. Praise the flag! It has been hallowed by unselfish sacrifice, By the shuddering convulsions of a Nation's agonraise the flag! Aye, praise it ever; let it ever

As befits the Nation's ensign, banner bright of liberty. Olla Bell Hotham.

ory of her soldier husband in a recent number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Among the latest to send their names to the roll-call, properly vouched for, are Rodina Sorli, a veteran's daughter, Minnewanka, forage for a living, and only need be fed N. D., and A. W. Johnson, 641 North High

PASSING IN REVIEW.

that Comrade J. W. Dutton, of Nebraska, is

the author of the poem quoted by her in mem-

street, Columbus, O., a soldier's son. This makes a grand total enrolled of 15.454. The Empire Circle, L.H.W., Fredonia, N.Y., invite all those whose names have appeared in the C.C. roll-call from New York to enroll themselves under their banner, especially if they expect to go to the Buffalo Reunion. Address President Charles E. Randall or Secretary

Howard Putnam, both of Fredonia. The North Star Circle, L.H.W., will send a Hull, writes to the Secretary, Lizzie E. Gates, over her school, and thinks the children | the skillful breeder brings quicker and more should be taught to love and honor it.

Winter, when the price of eggs is best. The rye feed gives a splendid color to the yolk, making it of richer taste. - M. K. B. The Embden Goose. This beautiful bird is named from Embden. in Westphalia. Its plumage is a pure white; the bill is a dark flesh color and its legs and feet are of a dark orange; the eyes are of a bright blue. In carriage they are very tall and erect, with fine, square bodies, which, in fat specimens, touch the ground. They grow very heavy. Ganders have been

weighed 26 pounds. A good weight for a breeding bird is 20 pounds.

The eggs of the Embden geese are white in color, very large, and rough in shell, which is extremely thick. Leg Weakness. Leg weakness is most noticeable on account of the tendency of the bird to squat

on the ground instead of standing or waiking about. It is common with cockerels of large breeds, and is evidently caused by growing too fast, and arises from muscular weakness or from a deficiency of bony matter. The complaint may be remedied by feeding with foods that do not tend to produce fat. Some of the best are wheat, barley and meat. Use bonedust freely. A pill of the following, given three times a day, will produce good results: Sulphate of iron, one grain; strychnine, one-sixteenth grain; phosphate of lime, five grains; sul-

and by a prompt treatment you will in most cases be successful.

of leg weakness is not difficult in all cases,

Don't Condemn Her. If a hen is old and has given a good record, do not condemn her too hastily, as sometimes a hen is serviceable until she is four or five years old. The best guide is the time at which the heas begin to molt. If an old hen begins to molt in July, she will, in all probability, lay as well next Winter as she did last. In selling old hens, select those that are overfat and have ceased to lay, but which show no signs of molting. Those that are active and lay well may be better for next season than the pullets.

For Laying Hens. To have healthy hens and plenty of eggs. you must feed for eggs. Feed them on nitrogenous feed, and give them all they will eat up clean. A good morning feed is bran. shorts, and oats, ground; make into a crumbly mass, not wet and sloppy. At noon feed cut clover on which boiling water has been poured, with bran sprinkled over it. At night feed all the wheat they will eat up clean, with plenty of good, pure water.

Pin Feathers. As the pullet is raised so will the hen be; bear this in mind, and treat your growing flock with kindness and care. They can be

made used to driving like so many sheep. It is a good plan to keep sitting hens supplied with both wheat and corn, for if they don't care to eat one grain they may like the other; be sure also that they have gravel.

Take good care of the faithful hen and she will repay you for your trouble many times over every year.

Alfalfa will make hens lav almost as well as will meat; not only that, but green food produces fertile eggs. The White and Black Japanese Bantams are the same in size and shape as the Black Tailed variety. The beak, shank, and toes of the White are bright yellow, while those

Mrs. Mary M. Hench, Fairfield, Iowa, writes of the Black may be yellow, or yellow shaded with black. The color of the White variety is pure white, and the Black has a lustrous black plumage. On most farms a flock of turkeys could be kept with profit. In Summer they will when fattening up for market. But few need be wintered, just enough to lay eggs for next year's hatching. Turkeys always

bring a good price, and are ready for sale

from Thanksgiving to Christmas. Selection is the grand watchword of the breeder of all species of domestic animals. The unmethodical and half-conscious selection practiced by the masses of farmers flag to Winston, Va. The teacher, Miss Mary and even semi-civilized hunters and herdsmen during ages has modified all kinds of who has the matter in charge, that she is live-stock wonderfully, but selection as greatly pleased to have Old Glory floating applied intelligently and methodically by

certain returns. The fac-simile signature of

on every wrapper of CASTORIA.